

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Most Important Happenings of the Past Seven Days.

Interesting Items Gathered from All parts of the World Condensed into Small Space for the Benefit of Our Readers.

Personal.

Charles Whitney Norton, said to have swindled persons in all parts of the country out of more than \$3,000,000 worth of bonds and securities, has been arrested in Chicago.

George Ade, is out in a statement that he is not engaged to Miss Helen Hale, the actress.

Junius Dana, only brother of the late Charles A. Dana, died near Warren, O., while duck hunting recently.

Gershunin, one of the most famous of Russian terrorists has made his escape from Siberia.

The will of William Scully, otherwise known as "Lord" Scully, said to be the largest owner of real estate in America, has been filed for probate at Washington. All his lands are left absolutely to his wife.

Prof. Andrew Fleming West, of Princeton university has declined the presidency of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

E. Houston Fitch, who says he is a Methodist minister, has been arrested in St. Louis charged with having passed forged checks in Chelsea, I. T.

Emma Goldman and nine other persons were arrested at an anarchist meeting in New York, recently for lauding Czolgosz, the slayer of President McKinley.

J. P. Amsden, president of the Louisville and Atlantic railroad and president of a bank at Versailles, Ky., is dead at Lexington.

I. A. Barnes, of El Paso, Texas, has been appointed secretary to Gov. Magoo of Cuba. He held the same position with Gen. Wood during the first occupation.

Rev. Edgar M. Levy, who made the opening prayer at the first Republican convention in 1856 is dead in Philadelphia.

Dr. M. A. Brown, a physician for 40 years at Marshall, Mo., was recently found dead in a chair in his home.

Henry Clay Ide, former governor general of the Philippines has arrived in San Francisco.

T. P. Shonts, chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission has sailed for Panama.

Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, the head of the Christian Science church appeared before a party of newspaper men at her home in Concord, N. H., to show that she was still in good health. She refused to submit to an interview.

Clifford Hooe, former negro coachman for Augustus Hartje, was convicted of perjury by a jury at Pittsburgh, Pa. in connection with the famous divorce case.

Bishop Galloway, of the M. E. church, South, was recently stricken with congestion of the brain at his home in Jackson, Miss.

Superintendent Lapier Williams of the state school for the blind at Kansas City, Kan., has resigned to become president of a trust company.

James D. Yeomans, predecessor of Senator Cockrell, on the Interstate Commerce commission, died recently in Washington.

Judge Joseph E. Gary, who presided at the famous trial of anarchists in Chicago in 1888, died suddenly of heart disease in that city recently. He was 84 years old.

Charles Eustis Kincaid, former United States consular agent at Lancashire, England, later a special Washington correspondent, died recently at Cincinnati.

W. S. Manning, who was referred to by Senator Depew as "Our rantankerous friend up the river" during the legislative insurance investigation, is dead at his home in Albany, N. Y.

George Hering, a noted English philanthropist, died recently in London.

Miscellaneous.

The Japanese editors in a meeting at Tokio, adopted resolutions declaring the discrimination against their people at San Francisco, an insult to Japan.

A movement has been started at Newport, R. I., to prevail on the navy department at Washington to place a drydock in Narragansett bay.

The National Lumbermen's association is raising a fund to establish a chair of practical lumbering at Yale.

The ballot for the fall election in Chicago measures 20 by 26 inches and contains the names of 334 candidates.

A small skirmish occurred recently between a band of renegade Ute Indians in Montana and a troop of cavalry. No casualties resulted.

An examination of the Cuban treasury shows more than \$12,000,000 on hand, mostly in American gold. The books balanced.

Oklahoma and Indian territory millers at a meeting in Oklahoma City declared that the shortage of cars for the movement of grain and cotton is seriously interfering with business.

The trial of the Castellane divorce suit began in Paris, recently. After a partial statement of plaintiff's case an adjournment was taken for one week.

The worst prairie fire in 17 years swept over the country south of Dickinson, N. D., recently, destroying livestock and burning many farm buildings.

The German steamer Hermann was recently sunk in collision with another steamer. Twenty-three of her crew were drowned.

The Russian steamer Jessica recently foundered in the Gulf of Bothnia. The captain and 30 men were drowned.

The second peace conference at the Hague is to be convoked next Easter.

The New York court of appeals has decided that nominations of Independence league for various offices were legal, thus reversing the court below.

An unsuccessful attempt was made recently to blow up the new Baltimore and Ohio railroad bridge at Youngstown, O.

United States marines recently nipped two incipient uprisings of ex-Cuban insurgents in the bud and compelled them to disperse.

Eight persons arrested for the recent robbery of the St. Petersburg custom house have been tried by court martial and executed.

Latest advices from the scene of the wreck of three electric cars near Atlantic City, N. J., place the number of drowned at 53. The coroner's jury is now investigating the accident.

The department of agriculture has issued two bulletins regarding the material and manufacture of denatured or industrial alcohol.

A violent storm which recently swept over southern France did considerable damage along the coast. Nice suffered severely.

The programme of receptions and dinners at the White house for the season of 1906-1907 has been announced by Secretary Loeb.

What is claimed to be the largest lodging house in the world has largest thrown open to working men in Boston.

By his finger prints a soldier in prison at Leavenworth, Kan., was identified as a long lost English murderer.

All the railroads operating in Oklahoma have been made defendants in a complaint filed with the Interstate Commerce commission by the attorney general of the territory.

The government receipts for October exceeded the expenditures by \$2,624,211.

One man was killed and one fatally injured in an explosion in a coal mine at Ottumwa, Ia., recently.

The Carriage Builders' National association has adopted a resolution declaring that the tariff question should be removed from partisan politics and turned over to a permanent commission of commercial experts.

Emperor William is suffering with a heavy cold.

Charles Whitney Norton, said to be responsible for extensive swindling operations in various parts of the country, in which his victims were defrauded out of securities amounting to \$3,000,000, has been arrested in Chicago.

Four companies, comprising the Cotton Oil trust, were recently fined \$1,250 and costs at Little Rock for violation of the Arkansas anti-trust law.

The Carnegie Plow and Manufacturing company's plant near Pittsburgh, Pa., has been destroyed by fire.

Jasper Webb and Lewis Johnson, farmers, were shot and killed by a Mexican recently near Bristow, I. T. They had quarreled over cotton weights.

Two workmen were killed and five others injured by the collapse of a derrick at the Wannamaker building in Philadelphia.

Suit for \$50,000 damages has been filed against District Attorney John B. Moran, democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts, by William H. Fairbanks, alleging slander.

Herbert L. Bridgely, secretary of the Peary Arctic club, has received a dispatch from Commander Robert E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, stating that he had reached a point 175 miles from the north pole, and was returning.

Ten indictments have been returned against two former members of the state cattle commission and the Consolidated Rendering company, a Maine concern, for selling diseased meat, by the Burlington, Vermont, grand jury.

NEAR NORTH POLE

PEARY FAILS, BUT MAKES NEW RECORD.

HEARD FROM IN LABRADOR

Brave Dash for the Pole Frustrated by Broken Ice—Gets Within Two Hundred and One Miles of It—Explorer and Party All Well.

New York.—The United States now holds the record of "farthest north," 87 degrees, 6 minutes. This feat was accomplished by Commander Robert E. Peary of the United States navy.

The intrepid Arctic explorer failed to reach the north pole, as he had confidently hoped to do, with his specially constructed vessel, the Roosevelt, but he penetrated nearer to the pole than the Duke of Abruzzi's expedition, which held the Arctic record, 86 degrees, 34 minutes.

What Commander Peary did and his experiences in the past year in the frozen north are briefly but certainly vividly summarized in a communication received Friday night by H. L. Bridgman, secretary of the Peary Arctic Club.

"Hopedale, Labrador, via Twillingate, New Foundland, Nov. 2.—Herbert L. Bridgman: The Roosevelt wintered on the north coast of Grantland, somewhat north of the Alert's winter quarters. I went north with sledges in February via Hecla and Columbia, was delayed by open water between 84 and 85 degrees. Was beyond 85 six days.

"A gale disrupted the ice, destroyed my cache, cut off the communication with supporting bodies and drifted due east.

"We reached 87 degrees 6 minutes north latitude, over the ice, which was drifting steadily eastward.

"While returning we were forced to eat our dogs. We still drifted eastward, delayed by open water, and reached the north coast of Grantland in straitened conditions. We killed musk oxen and returned along the Grantland coast to our ship. Two supporting parties were driven on the north coast of Greenland and one of them was rescued by me in a starving condition.

"After one week of recuperation on the Roosevelt we sledged west, completely rounding the north coast of Grantland and reached other land, near the 100th meridian. Our homeward voyage was an incessant battle with ice, storms and head winds. The Roosevelt is a magnificent ice fighter. There were no deaths or illness during the expedition.

PEARY." After furnishing the Associated Press the contents of Commander Peary's report, Mr. Bridgman said the receipt of any news from the explorer now was quite a surprise to him, because he had supposed it had become too late in the season for Commander Peary to send news of his venture.

Mr. Bridgman added that the message spoke for itself and that since he did not know more of the results of Commander Peary's effort to reach the pole than the public did, he could hardly comment upon the dispatch.

There was little doubt, however, he said, that Commander Peary was coming home. This seems to be borne out by the routing of the message. Hopedale, or Hoffenthal, is a mission station on the east coast of Labrador. Twillingate is a port on the east coast of Newfoundland. Mr. Bridgman said the message was probably mailed by Commander Peary from Hopedale to the most accessible cable point.

It was explained that Peary's only way of getting news down from the north was by whaling ships. Peary planned to have his headquarters 350 miles north of Cape Sabine. From that point he planned to make his actual journey to the pole, a distance of 500 miles across a desert of ice and snow. This final dash he expected to make in a month or six weeks from the time he left headquarters.

Mrs. Robert E. Peary, wife of the commander, has been spending the past summer in Maine.

The point reached by Peary, 87.6, placed him about 201 miles from the pole.

Commander Peary's polar steamship, the Roosevelt, left New York on her long journey in search of the north pole July 16, 1905. The Roosevelt was built in Maine and came down to New York, where she was refitted before starting. The vessel, for which funds were furnished by the Arctic Club of New York, was designed by Naval Architect William E. Winant particularly for Arctic exploration. She cost about \$100,000. The Roosevelt had a crew of twenty men, under Capt. Bartlett.

Indians Moving Back.

Rock Springs, Wyo.—The large band of Ute Indians, rounded up by the government officials east of Douglas two weeks ago, started on the return trip to the White Rock agency in Utah, and snowbound here, will start out again in a few days for the reservation. The Indians preferred to make the journey overland from Rock Springs instead of going by train. They have been cared for while here by public-spirited citizens and the government. They do not like the idea of returning to the reservation, fearing the government will let them starve. Should Uncle Sam provide food and clothing for them, however, they will be content at White Rock.

CONFEDERATE FLAG.

First One Ever Made on Exhibition at Denver.

One of the most interesting and valuable of all the mementoes of the Civil war now in existence recently came into the possession of Col. W. W. Ferguson of the war relic department at the state house. This consists of the very first Confederate flag ever made.

For several years Colonel Ferguson has been endeavoring to get this relic, which was in possession of George S. Hazen, post commander of the G. A. R. post at Meeker, Colorado. Finally his hope was realized, and the fine old piece of bunting, representing an ill-fated cause, is now on display at the department, a curious, pathetic and sadly worn relic.

In 1860, before the outbreak of the Civil war, Mrs. Mary Harbach, whose husband was connected with the South Carolina militia, met with several other ladies and constructed a flag for the new Confederacy. When finished it was presented to the Confederate congress for adoption as its national flag.

But it was first presented to Gen. P. T. Beauregard, in command of the Confederate forces at Charleston, North Carolina, with the request that it would be used by him in replacing the flag then flying over Fort Sumter. It was indeed placed over Fort Sumter, but when afterward submitted to the Confederate congress at Montgomery, Alabama, was rejected in favor of the stars and bars.

Afterward when General Beauregard left Charleston for service in the field and assumed command of the Confederate forces, after the death of Albert Sidney Johnston at Shiloh, he left the flag at his hotel, which he had been using as headquarters. It fell into the hands of Major Harbach of the Second Carolina Infantry.

At the close of the war Major Harbach went into the hotel business at Charleston. A nephew of General Hazen, Harry E. Hazen, was at Charleston after the war to dismantle the fort. He fell in love with a daughter of Major Harbach and afterward came into possession of the flag. He in turn gave it to General Hazen and it descended to George Hazen.

The flag is 12 by 14 feet long. It is made of the best quality of bunting and consists of a white field with a green palmetto tree in the center, surrounded by fifteen red stars. It is all hand-made, showing great skill in its construction.

SILVER STILL CLIMBING.

Mr. Simon Guggenheim Says White Metal is Again to Reach High Price.

What seems like a prophecy founded on a knowledge of the facts is the statement made by Simon Guggenheim of Denver, several months ago, with regard to the price of silver. The white metal is still climbing upward, and is now above 70 cents an ounce. Mr. Guggenheim, who is intensely loyal to Colorado and all her interests, made the announcement some time ago that silver would soon advance and the mining of that metal be once more profitable in the once great silver camps.

"Colorado is a magnificent state," said Mr. Guggenheim, who has been active in her development for eighteen years. "And there is every indication that silver mining is again to be profitable in the famous camps we were so proud of in the old days. In a very few months silver will reach 70 cents, with every prospect of going higher."

This prediction has come true to the delight of every loyal Coloradan. Mr. Guggenheim's companies have been active since silver was demonetized to restore the metal to at least something near its former value. It begins to look as if what was attempted for Colorado by political platforms when silver was an "issue" will be done by persistent work along business lines by men who are able to exert powerful influence in behalf of whatever plans for helping Colorado they have in hand.

Excursion to Brush.

Denver.—On Saturday, the 10th, the Denver Chamber of Commerce will run an excursion to Brush, one of the busy new sugar centers that are springing up in Colorado irrigation districts. The train will leave the Union depot over the Burlington at 9:15 a. m., and return to Denver that evening, leaving Brush at 6 p. m. The run between Denver and Brush is something over two hours, so the greater part of the day will be given to seeing the country adjacent to Brush and in inspecting the new sugar factory that has recently been put in operation for its first campaign.

Coal Land Withdrawn.

Colorado Springs.—Word has been received here that the government has withdrawn from public use more than 46,000 acres of coal land in El Paso county, comprising two entire townships of thirty-six sections each. One township is fifteen miles east of this city, the other being a few miles northwest of Colorado Springs. The maps of the government show extensive deposits of high-grade lignite coal all over the region east of Pike's peak. The government has withdrawn this coal land to prevent the large coal operators from getting control of the fuel supply of the West.

Imperial, Cal.—An official report from Salton sea says that the water flooding into the sink from the Colorado river is receding and about eighty-seven per cent. of the regular flow of the river is now under control. It is considered practically certain that the river will be completely turned into the old channel in a day or two.

THE TICKING OF THE CLOCK.

Soothing Company to Some Sleepers Cause of Wakefulness in Others.

"Not all people," said the jeweler, "like the ticking of a clock; it is a pleasant sound to most people, but not to all.

"Some people, clock lovers these, couldn't sleep without a clock in the same room. Its ticking is company and it scares away the spooks. Such people would wake up if the clock should stop in the middle of the night.

"But there are other people who can't sleep with a clock in the same room and who, if they found themselves in a strange place anywhere with a clock in their sleeping apartment, would stop the clock before they went to bed.

"Of course there is much of habit in this; but we have our fancies about clocks, as we do about all things else."

The Common Evil.

The sin which is termed dishonesty is the same evil as that which is called disease in living bodies or blight in the seasons, and in cities and governments has another name, which is injustice.—Plato.

THEY CURE RHEUMATISM

A Particularly Painful Form of This Disease Yields to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Of the many forms which rheumatism takes, that which is popularly known as sciatic rheumatism probably tortures its victim more than any other. That Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured this stubborn as well as painful trouble is a fact proven by the following statement, and no sufferer who reads this can afford to let prejudice stand in the way of trying these blood-making pills.

Rheumatism is now generally recognized as a disease of the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make—actually make—pure blood. When the blood is pure there can be no rheumatism. Mrs. Thomas Brenehan, of 54 Mill street, Watertown, N. Y., says:

"My trouble began with a severe cold which I took about a week before Christmas in 1904. I began to have rheumatic pains in my back and limbs and after a time I couldn't straighten up. I suffered the most awful pain for months and much of the time was unable to leave the house and I had to take hold of a chair in order to walk and sometimes I could not stand up at all.

"The disease was pronounced sciatic rheumatism and, although I had a good physician and took his medicine faithfully, I did not get any better. After some six weeks of this terrible pain and suffering I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and that is the medicine that cured me. After a few boxes the pain was less intense and I could see decided improvement. I continued to take the pills until I was entirely cured and I have never had any return of the trouble."

All druggists sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, or the remedy will be mailed postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Young

married women are amongst the worst sufferers from female diseases. Thousands write: "I have not known a well day since I was married." Unaccustomed as they are to the cares of married life, these weak women all need

WINE OF CARDUI

WOMAN'S RELIEF

to give them strength to do their work. Says Mrs. J. Bennett, of El Paso, Tex.: "I suffered from painful periods, backache, dizziness and nervous prostration. Cardui gave me immediate relief." Try it.

At all Druggists

WRITE for Free Advice, stating age and describing your symptoms, to Ladies Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

READERS of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.